The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ..........................EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Aug. 9, 1877.

The railroad authorities are offering from $100 to $1000 reward for men who threw stones, misplaced switches, &c., We judge no one did these things now.

A Times correspondent writing from Altoona, speaks as follows of Gen. Beaver of this county:

General James A. Beaver, commanding the division, has issued orders to have all the possible time occupied by troops in drill. An officers' school has been established and drilling is done on the ten-hours-a-day system. General Beaver is daily the recipient of congratulations from scores of citizens for his promptness and prudence in preventing a loss of life and property. Railroad officials and citizens assert that his coolness and bravery alone saved Altoona from the enactment of the bloodshed and destruction which Pittsburg suffered.

The strike being over, the next job on hand is the prosecution of many of the rioters who were arrested.

The New York Central railroad presents its hands $100,000 because they did not go into the strike.

POSTPONED.—The Democratic State Convention has been postponed for two weeks—from August 8th to the 22d.

DEM. SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.

The Democratic Senatorial Conference of this district, met at the Ward House, Tyrone, July 31, 1877, for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent the 34 district in the Democratic State Convention to be held at Harrisburg, Aug. 22. Conferees present:

Clinton—R. R. Bridgens, G. W. Bachelor and Mr. Crawford.

Clearfield—E. Bloom, Matt M'Atee, and Col. Brisbin.

Centre—John Rishel, John Meyers, and J. F. Krebs.

The Conference organized by electing Mr. Brisbin Chairman, and Messrs. Crawford and Krebs, Secretaries.

After discussing the propriety of instructions and non-instructions the following resolution was offered by Mr. Bachelor:

Resolved, That Adam Hoy, of Bellefonte, Centre county, be unanimously elected Senatorial Delegate of the 34 district to represent the same in the Democratic Convention to be held in Harrisburg on the 22, of August 1877, with instructions to vote for Col. A. C. Noyes for State Treasurer, provided Hon. C. A. Mayer is not nominated for the office of Supreme Judge.

Signed by the officers.

SUSPENSION OF LOCK HAVEN NATIONAL BANK.

The Clinton Democrat gives the following explanation relative to the suspension: On Monday morning last Lock Haven National Bank posted the following notice on the door: "This bank is closed for the present for want of currency to pay depositors." This action was undoubtedly caused by the great depression existing in the lumber business, the bank having loaned out its funds on what it believed to be good paper, but failed to collect the loans when they fell due. To make matters worse, the distrust created in the minds of many of the depositors owing to the great strike, caused a great run upon the institution last week, which resulted in its having been compelled to close. On Monday morning a large crowd collected in front of the building, but no persons, except the Directors and employees, were admitted. On Tuesday morning the bank resumed business to the extent of renewal and payment of notes but no other business has been transacted as yet. The Directors and officials, assisted by several experts, are making a thorough investigation of affairs, and up to the time of going to press, there were apparently enough assets to meet all liabilities.

We hope that the bank will soon be in full operation, as the officers and Directors are men of integrity, and deserving the full confidence of its patrons and the public generally.

The suspension has not affected the First National Bank or the house of Moore, Simpson, & Co. They are receiving and paying out about as much as they did previous to the suspension, and discounting notes as usual. They are fully prepared for any emergency.

The directors and President of the Pennsylvania Railway Company now testify directly that no more than ten per cent. of the employes of that railway took any part in the recent strikes, and imply indirectly that of this small proportion some at least were intimidated into lawless interference with the company's rights and interests by "men in no way connected with the railway service." A resolution of thanks was passed by the board of directors to the employes who remained faithful.

Mob violence has ended in the coal districts. Though miners still insist on higher wages. A portion of the militia has been sent home and dismissed. The previous occurrences will be found in another column.

The recent whipping the Czar got, has stirred him up. St. Petersburg despatch of 4, says:

An ukase has been issued ordering the immediate mobilization of the entire corps of the Imperial Guard and several other divisions. The major portion of the Imperial Guard and some of the divisions are to join the army in Bulgaria without delay. The remainder of the newly-mobilized troops go to reinforce the army of the Caucasus.

Another ukase, signed by the Czar at Biela, July 22, orders a levy of 188,600 of the Landwehr. The levies meet with general enthusiasm.

There is one other nation, says the Times, that knows what it is to have an Indian war on its hands—one of these wars where to kill one of the enemy costs ten of your own men and $100,000. Spain has been putting down the insurrection in Cuba for a good many years, and has now reached the point where five hundred troops can usually be relied upon to get away with ten insurgents. General Campos wants 50,000 men, which is as much as saying that there are about a thousand of the insurgents left. Why not try our peace policy for awhile—make treaties with the misguided insurgents and then break them; it would give time to recuperate the energies of the mother country, if nothing more.

The Lewistown Gazette man gives us a punch for an item about catching bass, and shows himself decidedly bas(e, and if not taken by hook and line will be by a halter.

The editors of the Juniata valley are talking of organizing an association of their own. This, then, would be the only thing they really would own.

REWARD FOR THE FAITHFUL LABORER.

The hands of the New York Central RR., were about the only ones on any important road that did not participate in the late strike. As a recognition of their faithfulness, Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, the President has issued the following notification that $100,000 would be set apart to be divided among the hands:

"Saratoga, August 1.—To the Employees of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company: We have passed through a period of unparalleled excitement. Surrounded on all sides by a common enemy, all good citizens felt the necessity of sustaining the authorities. I appealed to you to resist the wilful lawlessness of bands of rioters, to protect the property of the company and assist in restoring order. Your response has won the admiration and respect of the whole country. Of this company's 12,000 employees less than 200 have shown any disposition to embarrass it. The property remains intact and uninjured, and you have everywhere, except when overcome by outside violence, performed your duties, and your example has tended greatly to allay the excitement. I think I am justified under the circumstances in making some marked recognition of your loyalty and faithfulness and have this day directed that the sum of $100,000 be appropriated for the purpose to be divided ratably according to their position on the pay roll among all the employees except executive and departmental officers and the clerical force not directly engaged in operating the road. The policy of the company heretofore adopted will apply to the present as well as future emergencies. Men who in time of trial strike and embarrass its operations by violently preventing others from doing their duty connot remain or re-enter its service.

The late reduction of ten per cent. including, as it does, every officer and employee in every branch of the service, except those who receive $1 a day or $30 per month, was considered a fair and equitable result of the company's business, and the compensation thus fixed is fully equal to that paid by corporations or individuals anywhere for similar services. Your pay will be increased the moment the business of the company will justify it.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT,
President.

A FOOL AT LARGE.—During the riot in Altoona, on Sunday last, District Attorney, Col. James F. Milliken, the prosecutor of the criminals of Blair county, made a speech to the mob, and, among other foolish and wicked things, he said.

"Every man not controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad is with you heart and soul. So long as you are orderly, interfering in no man's private business you will have the support of Blair county and Pennsylvania. I was once Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, and have in the past had a good deal of bad luck. I think I struck a good streak just now. And I wish to add one thing just here; not one man in the regiment can be compelled to turn out. If any one does so you may mark him as one who wants to turn out against you. There is nothing in the militia law of this Commonwealth which can be construed as compulsory. In conclusion, 'United you stand, divided you fall.' Now is your time. If the shop men turn out now the Pennsylvania Railroad cannot over-set the demands of the people. You know your rights. Stick to them and you will get what you want and what you are entitled to—a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. I am with you heart and soul. If you want a friend you will find him in Jim Milliken. Good night!"

This blatherskite Milliken was Colonel of the 5 Reg. to which our friend P. B. Wilson, of Bellefonte, has been elected. How good a change.

The coalition on which President MacMahon relies to overcome the Republican majority in the Chamber of Deputies seems to be falling to pieces. In the first place dissensions arose between the Legitimists and Bonapartists, and then came about divisions in the ranks of the Bonapartists, Rouher leading one faction and Cassagnac the other. The success of the Republicans at the approaching October elections is generally conceded. What will the President do if again confronted by a hostile majority? That's the next question.

Lafayette Hughes registered in the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, and told the clerk that he had come there from his home in Chicago to stop drunkenness. He had been on a long spree, and was very nervous from the effect of it. He deposited all his money in the safe, so that he could not buy liquor, and went to the theatre, hoping that the entertainment might divert his thoughts from his craving for alcohol. Late at night he demanded his money, saying that he could no longer resist his appetite, and having obtained it went out and got very drunk. On the following morning being sober and discouraged, he killed himself.

John Stahle was sent to the Chicago lunatic asylum about a year ago. Six months afterward his wife was informed by the authorities that he had died, and been buried. She put on mourning and went to work to support her family. Recently she went to the asylum to learn exactly where he was buried, and was astounded on hearing her husband's voice. She was hustled away, but a resort to law enabled her to release him. He was sane when arrested, but his mind had not been clear long enough for him to remember much of his experience in the asylum. Six hundred dollars that he had when incarcerated were missing.

The Snyder county democracy has nominated Hiram O'Neil for Associate Judge and P. M. Teats for County Surveyor.

Col. D. M. Jones, a member of the Legislature from Blair county, died at Denver, Col., on the 16th July, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health.

A woman named Owens was recently killed near Houtzdale, Clearfield county by stepping in front of a train—it is supposed under the influence of liquor.

The Richmond (Va.) Whig tells of a sad case of a reverse of fortune to a young lady of that city who was worth $100,000 a year ago, but married a man who squandered her property and has left her and gone to Europe. She is now penniless, peddling small articles in the streets for a livelihood, and not yet eighteen years of age.

Now comes home to us the cry, "Coal is going up two dollars per ton." Thus does the strike reach us poor consumers of coal.

Thirty-four cars of live stock and fifty-four cars of tea arrived at Omaha yesterday from the west bound east. There are ninety-three cars of tea to follow.

LIABILITY FOR BURNT FREIGHT.

Suit of the North America Insurance Company Against the Georgia Central.

When the Central Railroad depot at Savannah, Georgia, was destroyed by fire last November, large quantities of cotton and other valuable freight were consumed with the building. Damages were paid to all the owners of the cotton except those who had their property covered by insurance. The insurance companies promptly paid the amount of their policies, but made a demand on the railroad officials for a reimbursement of the money. This was met by a refusal, and several suits have been instituted by the insurance people against the Central Railroad Company of Georgia to enforce idemnification. The North America Insurance Company, of this city, is one of the companies in question. It has paid losses on cotton consumed by fire to the amount of $12,000, for the recovery of which three suits have been brought in the United States Court at Savannah. The railroad contends that it is only liable for losses over its road when there is no insurance, and that in case of insurance the loss must fall on the insurance companies which have been paid for undertaking the risk. On the other hand it is claimed that the liability of railroads is not decreased where the loss of parties forwarding freight has been covered by insurance; but that in all cases the railroads must be the final losers and can be compelled to pay damages for freights destroyed while in their possession. This legal view, it is asserted, has been confirmed by several State Supreme Courts and by the United States Courts.

A STRANGE GALLOWS SCENE.

The Victim Gives Directions to the Sheriff About Managing Matters.

Lake Charles, La., July 25.—Jules Guidrey, condemned for the murder of Jno. Beale, his wife's supposed paramour, on August 20, 1875, was executed to-day at Lake Charles, on the square adjoining the jail. He was handcuffed and mounted the scaffold at 1.40 o'clock this afternoon, assisted by the sheriff and a friend and accompanied by Father Chas. Guidrey. He addressed the crowd, saying that he killed John Beale and would do so again to-day; that he ought not to die for it, but that he would die like a man. Father Charles said a few words of prayer, and Guidrey nodded his head as if assenting. He then turned to his friend on the scaffold and said: "I am firm. I am not afraid to die." He said that what D. L. Dusen testified to in Court is not so. He continued talking loud to the crowd, declaring his indifference to death, and that he would commit the same crime again and again; that he was justified. Before he was pinioned he took up the rope in his hands. It was dangling from a beam above him to his feet. He handled the rope and examined the noose, saying "the fall is not enough. I want a neck-break fall of ten feet." The Sheriff lengthened the rope to a fall of about eight feet, but this did not satisfy him. He tried the slip-knot to see if it worked easily. When the black-cap was put over his head he cried out. "Why, I can see everything." The rope was adjusted, and the slip-knot tightened. He said: "Not so tight, but put the knot more on the side of my neck." As the Sheriff took up the axe to cut the rope he cried out jeeringly, "I can see you are going to cut the rope." In a few seconds more, while the condemned man was saying he did not care, the axe fell, the rope parted and Guidrey died almost instantaneously.

ARRESTED IN HIS PULPIT.

The, Rev. Mr. Bott Taken Therefrom Amid the Sobs of his Congregation.

[From the Philadelphia Times, July 25.]

When Rev. Thomas B. Bott, recently tried for adultery, arrived at his church, the Twelfth Baptist, about 8.15 last evening, he smiled as he glanced at the congregation assembled, which consisted of thirty-eight persons. He got into the pulpit and began vigorously cooling himself with a lady's fan. The hymn, "What a Friend we have in Jesus," after a few ineffectual trials, was sung, Miss Lillie Younger taking the lead. The pastor then announced that as is was the usual Tuesday evening prayer-meeting, he would take for his text a portion of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." He spoke of the true Christian and the pliable one. The latter, he said, can be tempted, as was evinced in some of the ex-members of the flock, "one of whom does not live more than a square from here; he was one of your pliable Christians, and now he is an arch-fiend. He got his price and fell. I believe every man and woman has his or her price. They can be tempted and will fall." He stigmatized those who had left the church recently as turn-backs, turn-coats, traitors, back-sliders and pliables. He dwelt at some length on love and hate. Just as he was finishing the last prayar a constable approached the pulpit, called the reverend gentleman to one side and read a warrant for his arrest; issued by Magistrate Lukens on complaint of Mrs. Bott, charging him with failing to provide for her and their children. Mr. Bott turned pale and the perspiration oozed from his forehead as he excitedly asked. "Did my wife do that?" On being assured of the fact he requested the constable to wait outside for him until he dismissed the congregation. The officer consented and went outside. The congregation had noticed their shepherd's excited manner, and surrounded him with the query: "What's the matter?" He answered evasively, and quietly slipping out joined the officer. His flock soon ascertained what was the matter, and three of them burst into tears, while others made such exclamations as "It is a shame!" "She should be arrested, not Bott!" Mr. Bott remained at the corner of Sixth and Brown streets in custody of one of the officers, while Mr. Cassell, who keeps a little grocery on Richmond street, below Shackamaxon, and the other constable, entered the house of a magistrate. The grocer signed a $600 bail bond to insure Bott's appearance at a hearing to-day before Magistrate Bonsall. Mr. Bott was then released, but, instead of going home, he and his bondsman wandered down the city, where they remained until a late hour. Mrs. Bott said that on Monday her husband visited her mother's house, where she is residing at present, and attempted to remove her furniture, but was prevented by her locking the doors.

CIGAR BOX MANUFACTORY BURNED—EIGHT LIVES LOST.

Cincinnati, Aug. 3.—Peltering's cigar box factory, on the corner of Eighth and Broadway, was burned this morning. Twenty-two girls were working in the upper stories.

The employees, mostly girls, were at work in the third and fourth stories. Some escaped through the windows upon the roofs of other buildings but it is feared eight or ten perished in the flames. From the factory the fire spread to six frames and one brick dwelling, which will prove a total-loss. The amount of loss is not yet estimated.

The Suicides' Hotel in the Latin Quarter, Paris, has been torn down. Ten years ago a young student, despairing and in love, blew out his brains in the room which he was occupying and just one year afterward another student committed suicide in the same room after losing his money in a gambling-house. The proprietor of the hotel was alarmed at the fate of these unhappy students and the room was transformed into a lumber-closet. A few months afterward a waiter who had been accused of theft, crept into this lumber-room and hanged himself. The superstitious hotel-keeper was now in despair. He surrendered the lease and abandoned the chamber of death. The hotel was repeatedly sold but its reputation was uncanny and nobody could thrive there. A strong minded druggist took possession of the premises and carried on his business there, but finding his wife had deceived him, retired to the fatal chamber and there poisoned himself with his own drugs. The whole Quarter was up in arms and demand that the room should be walled up, but the new owner laughed at the fears of his neighbors, and declared that he meant to occupy the chamber himself. At last notice was given that the place was about to be pulled down to make room for the Boulevard Saint Germain. An indemnity of $50,000 was demanded, but refused, and the jury having decided that $17,500 was ample compensation, the owner grew despondent and declared he was a ruined man. A month ago he asked permission to visit the old premises before they were pulled down. His request was granted, and nothing more was heard of him until the workmen found him hanging by the neck in the fatal room.

—In Reading beer has gone down to three cents a glass. Happy Reading.

THE STATUTE AGAINST STRIKERS.

The legislature at its last session passed an act entitled "An Act to provide for the better protection of passengers upon railroad and to insure the prompt transportation and delivery of freights." Under this law all engaged in the present strike, within the commonwealth are amendable to indictment and punishment in the criminal courts. We herewith give the text of the statute in full for the information of all concerned:

WHEREAS, Strikes by locomotive engineers and other railroad employees, and the abandonment by them of their engines and trains at points other than their schedule destination, endangers the safety of passengers and subjects shippers of freights to great inconvenience, delay and loss; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That if any locomotive engineer or other railroad employee upon any railroad within this state, engaged in any strike or with a view to incite others to such strike, or in futherance of any combination or preconcerted arrangement with any other person to bring about a strike, shall abandon the locomotive engine in his charge, when attached either to a passenger or freight train, at any place other than the schedule or otherwise appointed destination of such train, or shall refuse, or neglect to continue to discharge his duty, or to proceed with said train to the place of destination, as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. If any locomotive engineer or other railroad employee within this state for the purpose of furthering the object of or lending aid to any strike or strikers, organized or attempted to be maintained on any other railroad, either within or without this state, shall refuse or neglect, in the course of his employment, to aid in the movement over and upon the tracks of the company employing him, of the cars of such other railroad company, received therefrom in the course of transit, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. If any person, in aid or furtherance of the object of any strikes upon any railroad, shall interfere with, molest or obstruct any locomotive engineer or other railroad employee engaged in the discharge and performance of his duty as such, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $500, and may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. If any person or persons, in aid or furtherance of the objects of any strike, shall obstruct any railroad track within this state, or shall injure or destroy the rolling stock or any other property of any railroad company, or shall take possession of or remove any such property, or shall attempt to prevent the use thereof by such railroad company or its employees, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than one year at the discretion of the court.

APPROVED—The 22d day of March, A. D. 1877. J. H. HARTRANFT.

ANOTHER PASHA'S ARMY DEFEATED.

Bucharest, July 30.—A dispatch from Sistova states that an engagement was fought on Sunday near Rustchuk, between the Czarovitch and Ahmed Eyoub Pasha. "The Turkish corps is reported to have been defeated with a loss of thirty guns, ten standards and 5,000 prisoners. Later dispatches confirm the foregoing number of Turkish prisoners, now given at 8,000. Ahmed Eyoub's army is stated to be completely routed. The Russians will probably at once resume the offensive and follow up their advantages.

It was reported the Russians have again attacked Plevna and fighting was continued throughout Saturday and Sunday. According to the latest reports the Russians are gaining ground.

Gen. Manu, Roumanian Governor at Nikopolis, received instructions from Russian headquarters to co-operate in certain necessary cases with Russians and even if requisite take an active share in the fighting.

Constantinople, July 30.—It is stated that great numbers of European residents are leaving.

RUSSIANS ROUTED.

Two Days of Fighting and 24,000 Killed and Wounded.

London, August 1.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph dated Pera, July 31, midnight, says: "Intelligence just received here from Osman Pasha announces a great Turkish victory. The enemy were completely routed after two days' severe fighting, with a loss of 8,000 killed and 16,000 wounded. The Turks captured a great quantity of arms and ammunition. The Turkish casualties were comparatively small, owing to the fact that they fought upon the defensive.

THE RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

The Daily News' correspondent with Prince Schackosko's force, telegraphing from Simnitza, under date of August 1, gives an account of the retreat. He says the road from Pardin to Bulgarini was cumbered with broken and retreating troops wholly destitute of order, officers without soldiers, soldiers without officers, without cohesion, and mostly without arms. At the narrow bridge near Bulgarini there was wild confusion and a complete block. Tumbrils, ambulance wagons provision wagons, officers' caleches, led horses and carts filled with wounded, all were jammed in indescribable chaos, There had been wounded all along the road, but the bulk of the wounded began a little way beyond Bulgarini and extended in an unbroken line for seven miles along the road to Sistova. They were mostly carried in ox carts, several cases in ambulances, and larger numbers tramped on foot. Immense numbers of wounded had tramped the whole way from the battle-field and were already entering Sistova at six o'clock yesterday evening. They must have walked forty miles in twenty-four hours, wounded, however, consisted of men who had somehow managed to walk out of the battle. The bad cases were mostly left where they fell. The staff officers, with whose estimate I am inclined to agree, think the whole force lost between six and seven thousand men in killed and wounded. A brigade of the Thirty-second division has suffered the most heavily. Besides the terrible loss of men, it sacrificed the imperial banner of one of its regiments. The whole of the Thirtieth division has been smitten very sorely. All of the three brigades of Prince Schackosko's command are for a time in a state of disorganization.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT BATTLE AT SOFTSCHA.

London, August 2—A great battle is still going on at Softscha. The blow struck at the Ninth Corps by Osman Pasha, at Plevna, on the 19th of July, was so severe that the Eleventh Corps, which had reached the river Lem, on the outskirts of Rustchuk, was compelled to countermarch, and to mass as rapidly as possible seventy miles west, where they were reinforced by the beaten divisions south of Nikopolis. Meanwhile the Roumanian division was sent to the garrison at Nikopolis, thus setting free General Schilder's troops. It was not until yesterday that the Russians were not fully prepared to renew the engagement. At that time the entire force of the Russians consisted of about 65,000, embracing the Ninth and Eleventh Corps. They were drawn up in three columns on the plain beside the river Vidi, where the troops were exhorted by General Krudener to be brave and retrieve their previous losses.

The order was then given to advance on Softscha, where Osman Pasha, with fifty thousand men, was intrenched behind hastily thrown up earth works, having rejoined the division under Adel Pasha, at that place. I accompanied General Schilder, commanding the Ninth Division. Rain was dropping dismally upon the already wet roads, and great embarrassment was caused by the tardiness of the artillery trains, which could only be dragged through the mud with the greatest difficulty.

A halt was made on the heights overlooking Softscha, and riding out upon the spur jutting from the ridge, one could see the white tents of the Turkish army herded by the riverside beyond the town, while the long, black, low-lying streaks marked the recently constructed defenses. Certainly not a pleasant looking position to attack, and, indeed, that opinion was expressed by General Krudener, when he came galloping up where I was standing, followed by Don Carlos, Colonel Manzoff and General Schilder, but the attack was decided at all hazards, and the artillery was brought into position.

The first roar of the cannon was promptly echoed from the Turkish intrenchments and then began the most furious artillery duel, from which our troops did not escape unharmed, for the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Regiments of infantry of the avant garde were swept through and through by iron missiles, piling the dead and wounded in sickening heaps together. In the midst of this the order was given to storm the positions in accordance with the usual Russian tactics. Gallantly the Solwas Cossacks of the Ninth Corps rushed to the attack, speeding down the road under a cloud of smoke. For some time I was unable to distinguish anything in the direction of the town save the white mineral upon the hill. Our infantry advanced with a solid front, and volleys of musketry added to the noise of the cannon, making deafening and continual thunder. The fighting was for a long time almost hand to hand, the Turks making frequent sorties from behind the shelter of the red cross. The attendants were unable to carry off the wounded so fearful was the slaughter. When at last the order was given to retire and the Russian guns gradually ceased firing. I watched the men marching just as grimly and steadily backward as they had marched into the conflict.

It is wonderful what nerve these Russian men of the line possessed, considering the awful decimation of their ranks.

The Turks did not follow up their success, evidently expecting a renewal of the attack on the morrow.

We have camped in a hollow between three hills for the night. The total loss of the Russians so far is not less than three thousand killed and five thousand wounded. I send this by special messenger to Simnitza.

EIGHT MEN SUFFER A BATH IN LIQUID IRON BY THE EXPLOSION OF A CASTING.

Pittsburg Post, 2nd.

At 20 minutes before five o'clock yesterday afternoon a number of employees at the foundry of Messrs. Totten & Co., on the corner of Twenty-fourth street and the Allegheny Valley railroad, were engaged at casting a chilled roll. Nearly two tons of iron were required to make the casting, and the services of twenty men were required to handle it. While they were pouring the molten metal into the mould there was a sudden and terrific report, which was closely followed by a shower of liquid iron. The red hot metal flew in every direction and dropped in splotches upon and about the terrified workmen. Realizing the horror of their situation the men ran to escape the shower, in their terror, dropping the ladel which yet contained most of the metal. The ladel was overturned and immediately great streams shot out in quick pursuit of the flying laborers. Two of the workmen, closely followed by streams of the red hot iron, fell into adjoining pits and the metal ran in upon them, burning their flesh to a crisp in many places. News of the horrible calamity spread with remarkable activity, and in a very few moments the shrieks of women and children living in the vicinity were added to the groans of the injured men. People rushed frantically to the foundry with palid countenances, wringing their hands in anguish and piteously calling in God's name to learn if their friends had escaped the excruciating torture. Arriving at the scene of the disaster they were still more appalled at the horrible sight which met their gaze. Lying in one of the pits was a man with his face burned to a crisp in different places and his eyes literally burnt out of his head, while in their places the sockets were filled with chunks of chilled metal. This man was George L. Ebbert, of Allegheny. Ina nother pit way lying Walter Moran. One of his eyes, too, was literally burnt from the socket by the cruel metal, while his face, breast, arms and hands were burnt to a crisp at different places. Here and there the red hot metal had actually eaten its way to the bones of the victim. Other men were lying about with their breasts, arms and legs severely burned and the scenes were certainly the most heartrending which have been presented in this city for many a long day.

Woodcock may be killed from July 4 to January 1.

Lake trout may be killed from March 1 to December 1.